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a few years from now. He then describes the natural conditions on which our progress is based, the development of the American people and their industrial characteristics, and gives about two-thirds of the book to a very clear and suggestive exposition of our products, industries, trade, and communications. The diagrams are excellent, facts are accurately given, and the comments are illuminating. A considerable number of our place-names are misspelled.

Economics of the Iroquois. By Sara Henry Stites. Bryn Mawr College Monographs, Vol. 1, No. 3. vii and 159 pp. Bryn Mawr, Pa., 1905.

The significance of Iroquois institutions is made clear by comparing the environment of these Indians with other environments in North America and their manner of life with the manner of life of other Indian tribes. This adds to the geographical value of the book, for all the geographical influences upon primitive life and activities in North America are fully set forth. As the potential utilities of one geographical environment differ from those of another, the processes of utilization must also differ. The author, therefore, begins the work with an introduction describing typical environments, such as the arctic, the barren, the forest, the plain, etc., and the nature of the potential utilities characteristic of each of these environments and which seem to determine the economic life of the inhabitants.

The author then discusses the environment of the Iroquois, their productive activities, the division of labour, the organization of producers, the wealth of the Iroquois and its distribution, and their methods of exchange by barter, the use of wampum, etc.

In Part II the sociological results of the conditions thus far treated are discussed in chapters on the family, the state and government, and the religion, morals, and general culture of the Iroquois. The whole subject is logically presented with unfailing clearness and strength of expression, with scientific accuracy, and with copious references to sources of information. The work is a most desirable addition to the literature of primitive societies.

Jean Nicolet et le Canada de son temps (1618-1642). Par Abbé Auguste Gosselin. viii and 282 pp. J.-A. K.-Laflame. Quebec, 1905.

In this fascinating narrative Dr. Gosselin sketches the Canada of Nicolet's day while telling the story of this brilliant man, who in twenty-four years won lasting fame for his discoveries in America and the intimate knowledge he acquired of the everyday life and the languages of a number of great Indian tribes. Nicolet lived and worked in Canada in the first days of the colony. He helped to found the town of Three Rivers, he knew the earliest missionaries, and witnessed the beginnings of Church influence in the wilderness. To write his biography it is to describe the origins of the colony. The author tells the absorbing story of Nicolet and his work with full knowledge and abounding sympathy and with a charm of style that adds much to the value of the book. He makes abundant use of the testimony of other writers that may throw further light upon the Canada that Nicolet knew.

Führer von Hamburg nach Sudamerika in deutscher und portugiesischer Sprache. 211 pp., Illustrations. Henschel & Müller, Hamburg. (Price, M. 5.)

The German and Portuguese texts are printed on opposite pages. The pur-

pose is to give the traveller all essential information concerning the journey by North European steamers to Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and their principal cities. The book fits the pocket. Forty-one ports and cities are well described from the point of view of the tourist's needs. The half-tone pictures are a helpful addition to the text.

Svenska Tourist-Föreningens Arsskrift för år 1907. viii and 446 pp.
Illustrations and Maps. Wahlström & Widstrand, Stockholm, 1907.

The Yearbook of the Swedish Touring Club, as usual, abounds with numerous handsome photographs, showing many of the aspects of Sweden, both in summer and winter, and accompanied by entertaining letterpress. Both reading matter and illustrations are the work of members of the club.

Early Settlement and Growth of Western Iowa, or Reminiscences. By the Rev. John Todd. 203 pp. Portrait and Index. The Historical Department of Iowa, Des Moines, 1906. (Price, \$1.25.)

Mr. Todd went to Iowa in 1848 and helped to found the town of Tabor in the southwest corner of the present State, about thirty-three miles from Omaha. His book is a narrative of the trials, hardships, and triumphs of those sturdy pioneers who helped to lay the foundation of Iowa's greatness. The settlers saw great possibilities, but everything had to be done. Hardship and privation were matters of course, and frugality, courage, endurance, and resourcefulness were the essentials of ultimate success. In Mr. Todd's little colony, hulled corn was long the main diet, wheat bread was a rare article, houses were sometimes built without shingles, boards, or nails, lumber was hard to get, and the first winter was full of suffering, due to the delay of the promised saw mill. The author's reminiscences carry the story of development through those early times, and he lived to see a flourishing college at Tabor and the large and prosperous population of Iowa in full enjoyment of all the blessings of civilization. As Tabor was not far from the Kansas border, the community was deeply involved in the Kansas troubles of 1856, when slaveholders opposed with arms the advent of Abolitionist settlers. An underground railroad had its southern terminus at Tabor, and many an escaped slave was piloted northward to Canada. A chapter is given to the Indians of Iowa. The book describes a very important and stirring era in the history of the State, and is a record worth preserving.

Life by the Seashore. An Introduction to Natural History. By Marion Newbiggin. vii and 344 pp., 93 Figures, Bibliography, and Index. Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd., London, 1907.

An invaluable book for summer visitors to the seashore. Life is extraordinarily abundant along the water side. The purpose of the book is to enable those who have no special zoological training to learn the names and nature of the common inhabitants of the shore. In the introductory chapter, the author describes the conditions of shore life, the food supply, and the peculiarities of shore animals. Following this sketch are fifteen chapters giving hints as to methods of observation, and descriptions of the various animals sufficiently detailed to enable the reader to identify actual specimens. The book is scientifically accurate, is simply written, and may be comprehended by any intelligent person. Miss Newbiggin's text is greatly helped by numerous drawings from life by her sister. It is a fascinating book for those of the general public who have a liking for nature study.